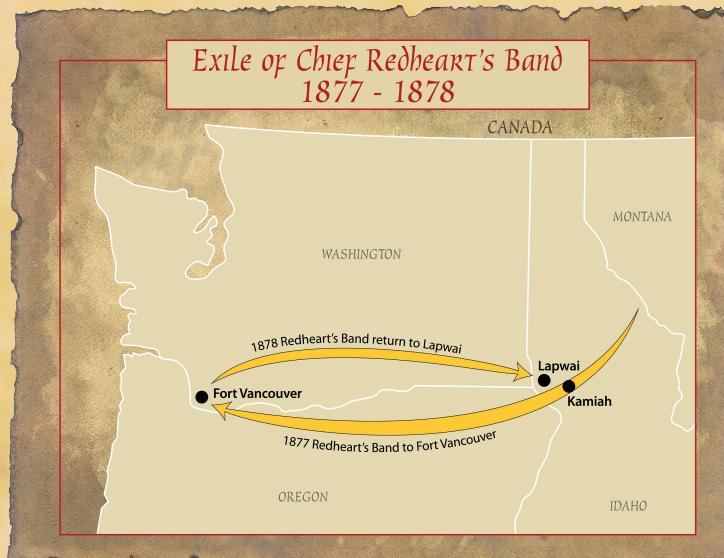




The Nez Perce eluded more than 2,000 soldiers, civilian volunteers, and scouts from other Indian tribes on a circuitous route through four states. They sought safety among Crow allies on the eastern Montana plains. When this failed their last hope was sanctuary in Canada. After fleeing more than 1,100 miles they were trapped at Snake Creek, at the base of the Bears Paw Mountains in Montana, and forced to submit to Colonel Nelson A. Miles on October 5, 1877 – only 40 miles from Canada.

General William T. Sherman called the Nez Perce saga "the most extraordinary of Indian wars." Today, their route is designated the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail by act of Congress.

This historic route was used in its entirety only once, however, component trails and roads making up the Trail saw generations of travel prior to and after the 1877 conflict. Some became linked to modern road systems while other stretches were abandoned for more direct routes better suited to automobiles. In places, the original Nez Perce Trail can be experienced on the landscape today.



Nez Perce at Lapwai, Idaho

## EXPERIENCE THE NEZ PERCE TRAIL...



The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail stretches from the Wallowa Valley of Oregon to the Bear Paw Battlefield in north central Montana. Today, travelers can retrace the approximate route of the 1877 Nez Perce flight by following the Nez Perce Trail auto route. The auto route crosses three-season, all-weather roadways ranging from high-standard gravel segments to Interstates. Nez Perce Trail signs, like the one shown here, mark the entire route.

For more information, contact:

### Forest Service

Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/NPNHT">fs.usda.gov/NPNHT</a>	Salmon-Challis National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/scnf">fs.usda.gov/scnf</a>
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/wallowa-whitman">fs.usda.gov/wallowa-whitman</a>	Caribou-Targhee National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/ctnf">fs.usda.gov/ctnf</a>
Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/nezperceclearwater">fs.usda.gov/nezperceclearwater</a>	Custer and Gallatin National Forests <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/custergallatin">fs.usda.gov/custergallatin</a>
Lolo National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/lolo">fs.usda.gov/lolo</a>	Shoshone National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/shoshone">fs.usda.gov/shoshone</a>
Bitterroot National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/bitterroot">fs.usda.gov/bitterroot</a>	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/wallowa-whitman">fs.usda.gov/wallowa-whitman</a>
Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest <a href="http://fs.usda.gov/bdnf">fs.usda.gov/bdnf</a>	Missouri Breaks Interpretive Center <a href="http://blm.gov/learn/interpretive-centers/missouri-breaks-interpretive-center">blm.gov/learn/interpretive-centers/missouri-breaks-interpretive-center</a>

### Fort Vancouver, Washington

In July of 1877 *Tim'ine ilp'ilpnim (Chief Redheart's) band and other Nez Perce returned from a buffalo hunt in Montana to discover their homeland embroiled in conflict. Determined not to join the war, they believed General Howard when he promised them safe conduct to the reservation. Instead their horses were seized, their hair cut, and they were forcibly taken, all 33 men, women, and children, to Fort Vancouver. There they were held as Prisoners of War until April, 1878, when they finally returned to Idaho.*

### Fort Walsh, Canada

Between September 30 and October 5, 1877, nearly 300 Nez Perce men, women, and children managed to escape the Bears Paw battle and make their way the last forty miles to Canada. Along the way some of the people stopped at Cree, Assiniboine, Gros Ventre, and Metis villages strung along the Milk River. At some camps the Nez Perce found refuge, at others, death.

For a time some Nez Perce found refuge with the Lakota who had also fled to Canada after the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876. The North West Mounted Police at Fort Walsh assured them they were welcome as long as they remained peaceful and stayed in Canada.

In summer 1878 the U.S. government sent a delegation to persuade the Nez Perce refugees to return to American soil and rejoin Joseph's people. Some, like *Piyóopiyo xayxáyñim* (Chief White Bird's) followers, chose to remain in Canada, while others opted to return on their own.

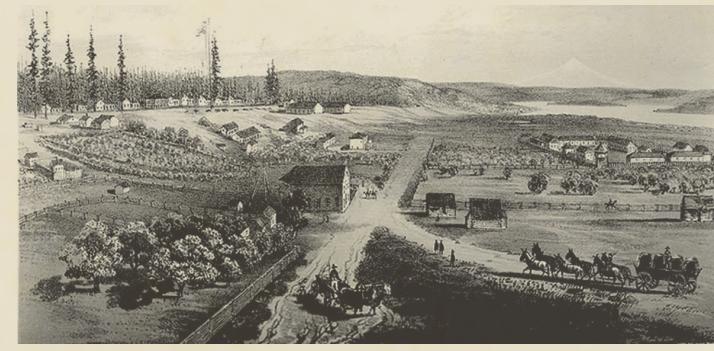


Ask Us About Our  
"Experience the Nez Perce Trail"  
Auto Tour Brochures  
  
The Trail is sacred ground;  
please respect the  
resources during your travels.



Courtesy of Montana Historical Society Research Center - Photograph Archives, Helena, Montana (943-884)

## NEZ PERCE IN EXILE



Fort Vancouver 1854 from a lithograph by Gustavus Sohon

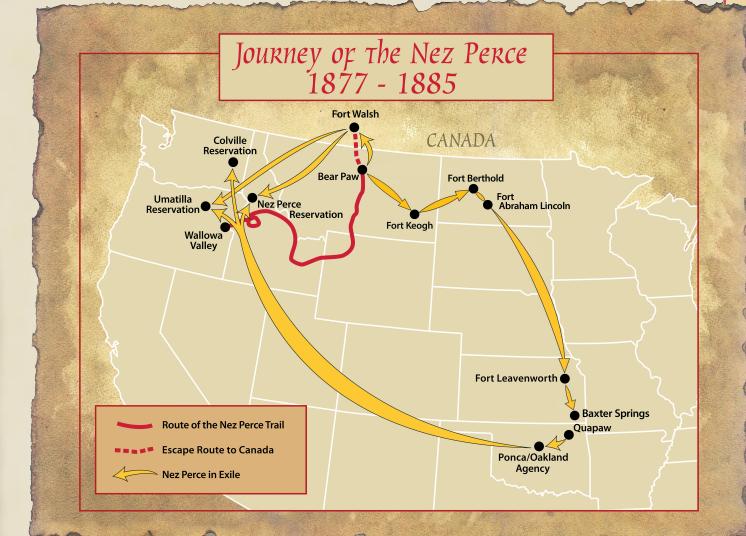
"A worse place to put a camp of four hundred human beings, mostly women and children could not have been selected; in fact it would seem as if this spot had been selected for the express purpose of putting an end to Chief Joseph and his band....One half were sick....All were filled with the poisonous malaria of the camp."

Council Fire, August 1878

"I cannot tell how much my heart suffered for my people while at Leavenworth. The Great Spirit Chief who rules above seemed to be looking some other way, and did not see what was being done to my people."

Hinmatóóyalahtq'it (Chief Joseph)

In July, 1878, leaving an unknown number who had died and were buried near Fort Leavenworth, the Nez Perce were transported by rail car to Baxter Springs, Kansas, enroute to what would be their final "home in exile" at a reservation set aside for them near present-day Tonkawa, Oklahoma.



### EE YAK ISH PAH ('IYEQ'ISPE) THE HOT COUNTRY

The Nez Perce National Historic Trail ends at the Bear Paw Battlefield, but the story does not end there. Colonel Nelson A. Miles had begun implementing the terms of Chief Joseph's surrender when the army's senior commander, General William T. Sherman, announced an alarming change of plans. Rather than returning to Idaho as Miles promised, the Nez Perce were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From there they were sent on to Baxter Springs, then the Quapaw Reservation and Ponca Agency in Oklahoma. The conditions were so dire that most Nez Perce babies born in Indian Territory died and were buried there.



In 1885 these remaining people boarded a train at Arkansas City to start the bittersweet journey west, some to reservations at Lapwai or Umatilla, and others chose to go with Chief Joseph to the Colville reservation. Chief Joseph was the only one not given a choice—he was forced to go to Colville. Their hearts were heavy with the memories of those they had lost along the trail and those they were leaving behind in this country of exile.

### Organizations

Partnership for the National Trails System  
[pnts.org](http://pnts.org)

### National Park Service

Nez Perce National Historical Park <a href="http://nps.gov/nepe">nps.gov/nepe</a>	Yellowstone National Park <a href="http://nps.gov/yell">nps.gov/yell</a>
Big Hole National Battlefield <a href="http://nps.gov/nepe/planyourvisit/visit-bear-paw-battlefield.htm">nps.gov/nepe/planyourvisit/visit-bear-paw-battlefield.htm</a>	Bear Paw Battlefield <a href="http://nps.gov/nepe/planyourvisit/visit-bear-paw-battlefield.htm">nps.gov/nepe/planyourvisit/visit-bear-paw-battlefield.htm</a>

### Tribes

Nez Perce Tribe  
[nezperce.org](http://nezperce.org)

Chief Joseph Band of Nez Perce, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation  
[colvilletribes.com](http://colvilletribes.com)

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation  
[ctuir.org](http://ctuir.org)

### State Agencies

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation  
[parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov)

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks  
[fwp.mt.gov](http://fwp.mt.gov)

Oregon State Parks  
[stateparks.oregon.gov/](http://stateparks.oregon.gov/)



Trail Administrator  
[fs.usda.gov/NPNHT](http://fs.usda.gov/NPNHT)



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